

REMARKS

Applicants and Applicants' attorney express appreciation to the Examiner for the courtesies extended during the recent interview held on September 14, 2004. The amendments and arguments presented by this paper are consistent with the proposed amendments and arguments presented during the Interview.

Claims 1-35 are pending, of which claims 1 and 29 are an independent method claims and claim 32 is an independent computer program product claim 32 corresponding to independent method claim 1. As indicated above, independent claims 1, 29, and 32 have been amended by this paper—dependent claims 2-28 and 34-35 have been amended to use language consistent with the amendments made to their corresponding independent claims.¹

The Office Action rejected all claims, including independent claims 1, 29, and 32, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,748,569 to Brooke et al. ("*Brooke*").²

Applicants' invention, as claimed for example in independent method claim 1, relates to transforming the accessed data into a format for viewing using the web browser. The method includes a client computer accessing a view descriptor, the view descriptor identifying stored data and including formatting parameters on how the identified stored data should be arranged when viewed, processing the view descriptor using a generic style sheet, that contains generic information on how to display the stored data and that is applicable to a wide variety of different display layouts, to generate a specific style sheet tailored specifically to the stored data, accessing the stored data that was identified by the view descriptor, and formatting the accessed data for viewing in accordance with the specific style sheet. Independent claim 32 recites similar limitations from the perspective of a computer program product.

Applicants' invention, as claimed for example in independent method claim 29, also relates to transforming the accessed data into a format for viewing using a web browser. The method includes a client computer accessing a view descriptor, the view descriptor identifying stored data and including parameters on how the identified stored data should be arranged when

¹Support for the amendments to the claims can be found throughout the Specification, and particularly within paragraphs [0012], [0021], [0048], and [0049], and Figure 2.

²Although the prior art status of all cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicants reserve the right to do so in the future. Accordingly, any arguments and amendments made herein should not be construed as acquiescing to any prior art status or asserted teachings of the cited art.

viewed, processing the view descriptor using a generic style sheet, that contains generic information on how to display the stored data and that is applicable to a wide variety of different display layouts, to generate a specific style sheet tailored specifically to the stored data, accessing the stored data that was identified by the view descriptor, and converting the identified stored data for viewing in accordance with the specific style sheet.

For example, as Applicants' Specification describes at paragraphs [0048]-[0049] with respect to an embodiment illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, a client processes a view descriptor together with a generic view class that includes general data formatting and layout parameters. The information included in a generic view class is applicable to a wide variety of different display layouts. During processing, a view control includes portions of both the view descriptor and the generic view class to generate a specific view class. The resultant specific view class is then used as a template for the display of the data received from a data server. The specific view class, since it uses information from the view descriptor, is tailored to displaying the data.

In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." MPEP § 2143 (emphasis added). During examination, the pending claims are given their broadest reasonable interpretation, i.e., they are interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow, consistent with the specification. MPEP §§ 2111 & 2111.01.

Brooke discloses generating XML documents using a script language that extends the capabilities of XML. Col. 3, ll. 16-18; Figure 2. A script processor processes the scripts and generates a content document and a style document. Col. 3, ll. 22-23. The content document specifies the content to be included in the XML document, and the style document specifies the style for displaying the content in the XML document. Col. 3, ll. 23-26. One set of program instructions transform the content document and style document into an XML document. Col. 3, ll. 26-28. Another set of program instructions convert the XML document to an output document for a selected type of display. Col. 3, ll. 28-30. There is, however, no disclosure in the passages of *Brooke* cited in the Office Action that suggest *Brooke* uses style sheets in anything other than a conventional manner.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that *Brooke* fails to teach, suggest, or motivate accessing a view descriptor, the view descriptor identifying stored data and including formatting parameters on how the identified stored data should be arranged when viewed,

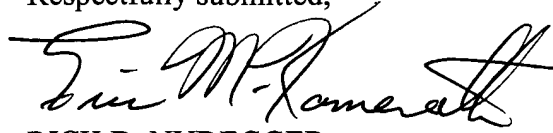
processing the view descriptor using a generic style sheet, that contains generic information on how to display the stored data and that is applicable to a wide variety of different display layouts, to generate a specific style sheet tailored specifically to the stored data, accessing the stored data that was identified by the view descriptor, and formatting the accessed data for viewing in accordance with the specific style sheet, as recited for example in independent claims 1 and 32, and fails to teach, suggest, or motivate accessing a view descriptor, the view descriptor identifying stored data and including parameters on how the identified stored data should be arranged when viewed, processing the view descriptor using a generic style sheet, that contains generic information on how to display the stored data and that is applicable to a wide variety of different display layouts, to generate a specific style sheet tailored specifically to the stored data, accessing the stored data that was identified by the view descriptor, and converting the identified stored data for viewing in accordance with the specific style sheet, as recited for example in independent claim 29. The Examiner seemed to concur with this analysis during the Interview and noted in the Interview Summary that the proposed amendments to the independent claims and arguments appear to distinguish over the rejections of record, and that the Examiner will give further consideration upon receiving Applicants' formal response and update the search if necessary.

Based on at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited prior art fails to anticipate or make obvious Applicants invention, as claimed for example, in independent claims 1, 29, and 32. Applicants note for the record that the remarks above render the remaining rejections of record for the independent and dependent claims moot, and thus addressing individual rejections or assertion with respect to the teachings of the cited art is unnecessary at the present time, but may be undertaken in the future if necessary or desirable, and Applicants reserve the right to do so.

In the event that the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Dated this 11th day of October, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric M. Kamerath", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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